434 in their absence. Significance may be found in their having solved their economic problems on an individual basis by voluntary resettlement off the reservation with a regular income.

From the original Havasupai annual migration cycle, with its combined 221 hunting, gathering, and farming economy, transition to the present patchwork 461 pattern of farming, labor-for-wage employment, and partial or complete 178 government dependency, occurring over the last 80 year period, has produced an unevenness in adaptation of individuals within the tribe.

For many years following establishment of a subagency in Supai, cer- 221 tain families persisted in following the traditional pattern of winter plateau 178 residence. Depletion of wild food plant resources and enforcement of laws restricting the hunting of larger game to a prescribed autumn hunting season probably did more than Indian Service persuasion to induce an increasing number of families to winter in the canyon. By 1950, only one old couple continued to winter regularly on the plateau. This couple, alone or with several of their adult children and their families, was absent from Supai only about four months.

Maturity of the pinyon nut crop on the plateau occasions the only mass [222] exodus of families from the canyon at the present time. For three or four weeks the pinyon forest is alive with family groups reaping the harvest and enjoying a sort of nostalgic holiday. Following the pinyon harvest, families drift back to Supai, a few of them detouring to visit the Grand Canyon or on the Walapai reservation.

There was speculation among interested Indian Service personnel that 729 the 11 Havasupai World War II veterans would not settle in Supai after their horizons had been broadened by Army training and experience which included overseas service for some of them. However, 10 of them returned to their families in the canyon and to their prewar residence and employment patterns.

In 1951, on the recommendation of an extension agent who had surveyed 657 the economic situation of the Havasupai Indians for the Office of Indian Affairs, Havasupai families became eligible for resettlement on the Colorado River Irrigation Project near Parker, Arizona. This program, originally designed for Navaho and Hopi resettlement, allotted to each family 40 acres of farm land with an option to lease an additional 20 acres (Kelly 1953, 80). Later, old army barracks were made available for housing. Three of the younger Havasupai men settled on these land allottments, but two of them returned to Supai. Other men who were contacted individually by the resident agent simply could not be persuaded to consid r moving away from Supai.

The land shortage is, of course, acute on the Havasupai reservation. 311 It was estimated in 1950 that each family camp unit was farming about three or four acres. In 1955 a government soil scientist estimated that the